

Buller Proposes a Fresh Attack

LONDON, FEB. 2.—4:10 a. m.—Heliograms flashed from Ladysmith three days ago say that the Boer investment lines then were thinning and that the besiegers were moving in force toward the Tugela, indicating that a collision was expected there. This intelligence bears out other signs that Gen. Buller proposes a fresh attack.

The war office continues to reveal nothing of what has happened in Natal. Without exception the military critics regard with dismay the prospect of a renewal of the assaults unless Gen. Buller has been heavily reinforced; and there is nothing to indicate that this is the case.

Lord Kitchener has been traveling from army to army in northern Cape Colony and Gen. French by instructions, is now in Capetown consulting with Lord Roberts. The large engineering constructions are proceeding at Modder river suggesting that Lord Methuen's fortified camp has been selected as the base from which to invade the free state. Numerous sidings, platforms and warehouses are being built, and a permanent railway bridge is well advanced.

German strategists assert that the topography of the country would make invasion easier from Kimberley and the district northward than from the more rugged region of Sterksboom or Colesburg.

Therefore they infer that the combined British forces will overwhelm the Boers at Magerfontein and first relieve Kimberley as an incident of the invasion.

Gen. Buller's retreat, says the Capetown correspondent of the Standard, has resulted in a recrudescence of the reasonable talk here.

The bitter feeling of the Dutch against the British has possibly suggested the opportuneness of an organized attack on Sir Alfred Milner by the ministerial press, which has published an article, believed to have been written by Mr. Merriam, secretary of the Cape treasury, demanding Sir Alfred Milner's recall.

The coming congress of the Afrikanerbond is expected to consider a resolution expressing disapproval of "the policy which led up to the war," and urging "peace on fair terms."

It is learned that the war office intends to increase the regular army by fifteen battalions of infantry, adding these to the existing regiments.

The only public order issued by the war office yesterday was a warning to military officers against the prevalence of practical jokes.

The Allan liner *Sumatran* is due to sail from Liverpool to Portland today with 200 passengers. Yesterday she was unexpectedly inspected by the admiralty with a view of chartering her.

The cost of the war to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, is estimated at 30,000,000 pounds.

The house of commons has already granted ten million pounds and the Times says another twenty million will be asked for.

TROOPER MUST EAT OATS.

MAPEKING, JAN. 17.—Seige rations of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are now saved to supply the troopers if needed. Tinned milk and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce.

Lady Sarah Wilson is pluckily attending to hospital work and constantly passing to and fro under shell fire.

SUSPICIOUS LOOKING MEN.

LONDON, FEB. 2.—The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

Crowds of military looking men are still landing here.

During the last two days more than a hundred, described as suspicious, have arrived in German steamers. These include a number of smart men, evidently officers, but most of them are low class, penniless adventures. This morning some 20 of the better sort left for Pretoria. Many of them wore riding boots and carried field glasses. They were sedulously attended by a Transvaal detective.

President Steyn, addressing the burghers in Natal, accused Great Britain of covering the Boers into war. He said that England had already drunk deeply of Boer blood, but was still unsatisfied. Had not Sir Alfred Milner, he asked, said that the Afrikaners must be annihilated?

CRUSH THE BOER ARMY.

LONDON, FEB. 2.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, who devotes his article in the Morning Post today to the principles upon which war should be conducted as applicable to South Africa, says:

"The Boers have no great cities. Pretoria and Bloemfontein are not centers of national life, like Paris and London. To occupy them, therefore, would have little effect, unless after the defeat of the Boer army.

"The Boer power is the body of citizens constituting the army. It is, therefore, our first business to crush the big best army, namely, that in the vicinity of Ladysmith. Though there have been apparently troops enough in South Africa, General Buller has never had sufficient number for this purpose. Accordingly the outlines of the war reveal no bold and clear conception.

"Until the strategical idea emerges and controls the whole operation, there can be no decisive turn in the tide."

CHURCHILL DEFENDS LONG.

LONDON, FEB. 2.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to the morning Post, comes to the defense of General Long, whose error lost the British the battle of Colenso, and, while admitting that there was an error of judgment, contends that there was no error arising either from rashness or incapacity. He says Colonel Long's real injuries are very severe. A grave operation was per-

formed on him on Jan. 25. The loss of this officer to the artillery forces is, Mr. Churchill thinks, very serious.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.—The defense in the case of Senator Clarke of Montana before the senate committee today began the presentation of its side of the controversy. The first half of the day was given to three witnesses for the memorialists, after which Thomas T. Lyons, county attorney of Jefferson county was put on the stand by Mr. Faulkner, in Mr. Clark's behalf. His testimony was rather startling in several respects. He brought Representative Campbell, one of the attorneys for the prosecution, into the controversy as an active participant in the case, saying that Mr. Campbell had promised him \$5,000 to testify in the case against Mr. Clark in this prosecution. He had previously been a worker for Mr. Clark and said that he had acted in this matter the instance of Mr. C. W. Clark, playing the part, as the witness put it, "of a Whiteside on the other side." Accordingly, he said, he had visited Mr. Campbell. After hearing his proposition to testify that several members of the legislature had been, to his knowledge, bribed, Mr. Campbell had agreed to pay him the sum mentioned, afterward agreeing to double it. He said that afterward, Mr. Campbell had told him that he would ruin him if he revealed these facts before the committee, but that he had never said to Campbell that the story he had told Campbell he would tell was false.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.—Nearly the entire time of the cabinet meeting today was taken up in a discussion of the situation in Kentucky and the rights and duties of the president in connection therewith. A most immediately upon the receipt of Governor Taylor's message last night the president took up the question and counseled authorities on points with which he was not familiar. A decision was reached at once, and when Senator-elect Blackburn, with Representatives Allen, Hoyt, Gilbert and Wheeler called this morning to protest against federal interference in Kentucky, the president gave them to understand that he had reached a conclusion on the subject and that he had found that the situation did not warrant the interference of federal authorities.

Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Root the other lawyers of the cabinet sustained the president's conclusions. The law which must govern in this case authorizes federal action only when the legislature is not in session and cannot be convened. Governor Taylor's message does not intimate that the legislature of the state cannot be promptly convened, nor does he show that conditions in Frankfort are such as would justify federal intervention.

The president and the members of his cabinet, without exception, recognize the fact that the legislature of this state of Kentucky, by a majority thereof, is the sole judge of which of two contestants was elected governor at the recent election.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.—The senate in executive session today took up the Hague peace treaty. There was a brief discussion of it, but no opposition was developed. The treaty would have been ratified, but under the rule it had to lay over twenty-four hours after being read.

Senator Pettus of Alabama, said he thought there ought to be at least two-thirds of the senate present when the vote was taken. The extradition treaty with the Argentine republic was also read and considered, but went over for the same reasons as the Hague treaty. During its consideration, Senator Berry of Arkansas said there was a more important treaty with Argentina that the foreign relations committee had not reported. He alluded to the reciprocity treaty. He thought that that ought to be brought before the senate.

Senator Warren of Wyoming, who opposed the reciprocity treaties and especially the Argentine treaty, replied, saying the Arkansas senator was a member of the public lands committee and that he (Warren) had a number of bills before that committee that had never been reported. He suggested that the foreign relations committee should not be criticized hastily.

HENDERSON PIERSON PAYS PENALTY FOR MURDER OF WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

ST. LOUIS, FEB. 2.—A special to the Post Dispatch says that Henderson Pierson was hanged today at Clarksville, Texas, for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law last August. He shot them to death in a public road and then pleaded guilty.

SUPERINTENDENT BAILEY VISITED THE WICHITA AND WESTERN.

WICHITA, KANS., FEB. 2.—Superintendent D. D. Bailey, Trainmaster McNally and Roadmaster Mike Connell of the Oklahoma division of the Santa Fe, went out over the line of the Wichita and Western road yesterday. This is Superintendent Bailey's first trip over the line since his promotion. He found everything in excellent shape and the party returned after having made a quick trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEB. 2.—A cable from Manila was received by the quarter masters department stating that the Hancock sailed for San Francisco on January 23 with the bodies of 422 dead soldiers. The Indiana is expected in immediately with 200 bodies and the Ohio with 133 arrived today.

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SMALLPOX SITUATION IMPROVING.

VINITA, I. T., FEB. 2.—(Special.)—Dr. R. O. Owen and J. D. Nelson, who have charge of the smallpox quarantine on Grand river east of here, report today that the situation is improving. They this morning locked up Fred Martin in the pest house near Hollis ferry for crossing the quarantine line without permission.

OKLAHOMA CITY, FEB. 2.—(Special.)—The Oklahoman says:

Oklahoma City is to have a new and modern opera house. It is to be built as soon as men and money can build it. Long before the next theatrical season opens it will be ready for use.

The matter was settled yesterday morning when a message was received from F. A. McClure which stated that he would accept the conditions proposed by the City club and would arrive here in a day or two to formally close the contract and prepare for the work before him.

Mr. McClure agrees to build an opera house to cost not less than \$25,000, on a location which shall be satisfactory to the club. The seating capacity to be 800, stage room ample to accommodate any performance that may visit the city, and with rooms above to be used by the City club, those rooms to consist of a reception room, billiard room, directors office, etc. In consideration of the building of such an opera house, and the free use of the club rooms for a period of seven years, the club agrees to guarantee \$5,000 on the sale of seat for the first performance.

The location for the building has not yet been chosen, but a number of desirable sites will be laid before the directors of the club, when the most desirable will be chosen. Mr. Collins who represents Mr. McClure in the matter states that there will be no unnecessary delay in the construction of the new theatre and that work will begin at once.

TOPEKA, KANS., FEB. 2.—It will be impossible for the presses of the Topeka Capital to meet the demand for extra copies of its editions next month, when the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," is to have charge of the paper. It has been decided to send the matrix to Chicago, New York and other large cities where papers have been ordered, and do the printing there. Mr. Dell Keizer, business manager of the Capital, cannot approximate the number of papers he will print during the Sheldon week. The New York Christian Herald has ordered 10,000 copies daily during Sheldon week. Arrangements with the news agencies of the country which promise to demand the greatest number, have not yet been closed.

SENATE CONFIRMS APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: Oklahoma—Postmasters: W. E. McGuire, Pawhuska; I. W. Rush, Stroud; Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Randlett, retired, of La Mesa, Cal., to be agent for the Indians of the Kiowa Indian agency in Oklahoma.

DALLAS, ORE., FEB. 2.—W. H. Magers was hanged here today for the murder of Ray Sink, a farmer of Wasco Sherman county in September of 1898. Magers at one time worked for Sink. Robbery was the motive of the crime.

ARDMORE, I. T., FEB. 2.—(Special.)—Judge Townsend, of the southern district, postponed the famous Indian case of W. H. Murray and Ben Lewis against Susan Lewis until Monday next. The plaintiffs sue for a division of an estate aggregating nearly \$40,000.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrh; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and will cure catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. A trial size will be mailed for 10 cents. All druggists sell the 50c. size. Ely Brothers, 50 Warren St., N. Y. The Balm cures without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation. With Ely's Cream Balm you are armed against Nasal Catarrh and Hay Fever.

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